

JAPANESE ENGAGE SPANISH ON LAND

Sharp Skirmishes Reported
Between Patrols in
Shan-Tung Province.

MIKADO'S CAVALRY AT KIAO-CHAU CITY

Kaiser Makes Remonstrance
Against Alleged Breach of
Neutrality by China.

Chiao, Shantung Province, China, Sept. 15 (via Peking, Sept. 15).—The first encounter between German and Japanese forces on land occurred this morning, when there were many sharp skirmishes between patrols of the contesting forces at a point close to Chiao-chau city.

Previous to these engagements a German aeroplane flew over the district. The Japanese tried to shoot it down, but without success.

A considerable Japanese force is reported to have moved to the north of Chiao-chau.

A dispatch from Wei-hsien (sixty miles northwest of Chiao-chau) says fifty Japanese troops have arrived there.

Peking, Sept. 15.—A report from Tsing-tau of German origin declares that a vanguard of Japanese cavalry is at Chiao-chau city, about five miles outside of the Chiao-chau boundary to the northwest.

The same report was then transmitted to the Chinese government. The Japanese vanguard consists of thirty men. Three hundred more cavalry men are close behind them.

The German Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Baron von Maltzan, has notified the Foreign Office that his government reserves the right to deal with China, as at present time, and in the future, as it sees fit because of the alleged breach of neutrality on the part of China in permitting the landing of Japanese troops on Chinese territory whose destination was Chiao-chau.

The German government further reserves the right to exact compensation for the losses which it and German subjects may sustain as a result of this action.

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The Japanese Legation has protested to the Foreign Office against German and Austrian soldiers clad as civilians travelling from Tientsin to Tsing-tau by the Chinese railroad line.

Tokio, Sept. 15.—The Japanese government today ordered "The Herald," a German-controlled newspaper published at Yokohama, and the "Deutsche Japan Post," a German news agency, to cease publication.

FRENCH FALL ON GERMANS IN CAMP

With 1,000 Men Rout 3,000
and Capture Guns and
Ammunition.

London, Sept. 15.—The Reuters correspondent at Antwerp relates how German cavalry, in a surprise attack, with machine guns and supply wagons, was surprised on Monday at Rousbrugge, between Hoogstade and Poperinghe, close to the frontier, by a French cavalry force of 1,000 men, which put it to flight and captured many of the machine guns and much ammunition. The Germans were in camp when the surprise attack was made, and a fierce engagement lasting two hours ensued. One hundred Germans were captured. The French lost about fifty men, including two officers, killed.

A battalion of the 24th Regiment of the Belgian line, the correspondents continue, blew up the railroad bridge between Alost and Termonde. This battalion later swooped down upon a German battalion in camp, killing fifty of them. The Belgians in the engagement captured nine supply wagons, a field kitchen and several motor cycles.

Carle Clark, director of the Technical School of Brussels, and formerly a captain in the Belgian army, arrived in London today from Antwerp, where he left Brussels on Saturday and made his way to Ostend by wagon.

As he was coming through Alost, where severe fighting took place during the recent Belgian campaign, he witnessed the blowing up of a bridge by a detachment of French troops. He was present also when a German bicycle regiment was shot and killed by a group of Belgian soldiers.

PRINCE JOACHIM PROUD OF WOUND

But Kaiser's Youngest Son
Is Eager to Get Back
to the Front.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The wound of Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, is healing rapidly, despite the tearing effect of shrapnel ball through the thigh. The Emperor and the surgeons are having considerable trouble in keeping the patient quiet in bed. He wants to get on his feet again, and insists that he ought to be able to rejoin his command at the front in about a fortnight.

The Prince treats the wound as a trivial matter. He is smilingly greeted at a palace reception with the remark: "Am I not a lucky dog?"

An officer who was with Prince Joachim when he was wounded says: "It was during the hottest part of the battle, just before the Russian resistance was broken, that the Prince was with the staff as information officer, was dispatched to the firing line to learn how the situation stood. He rode off on his horse, and was hit by a shrapnel ball, almost a mile, under a heavy hail of shell and occasional volleys."

"As the Russian artillery was well

THIS FILM SHOWS 'KAISER UNDER FIRE'

His Majesty Is Seen Aim-
ing Binocular, but Peril
Doesn't Appear.

GERMAN WAR 'MOVIES' SOLD AT LOW RATES

Campaign to Influence Danish
and Other Scandinavian
Opinion Is Vigorous.

By M. HORZWIG.
[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and "London Standard."]
Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—Germany's campaign to influence public opinion in neutral countries was extended to-day by the free distribution in the streets of Copenhagen of leaflets published by "The Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin." The leaflets, which are written in excellent Danish, give a most glowing description of the sound financial condition of Germany, and also claim that Germany is fighting on behalf of civilization and culture, and finally deny "the false accounts of British and French newspapers."

The German propaganda "as also developed in another curious way. Representatives of the German government have arrived in Copenhagen with a series of film war pictures taken under the Kaiser's immediate and personal supervision. These pictures, which already have been exhibited to a private gathering of press representatives, show the bright side of the German army, its appearance when marching and the magnificence of its equipment and organization.

The heroism of the Kaiser himself is shown in a number of heroic attitudes. One picture is headed "The Kaiser under Fire," but it shows his imperial majesty as merely looking through field glasses and gives no indication of danger to him. Another shows the Kaiser's luxurious headquarters, erected at a safe distance behind the firing line, consisting of a number of magnificently furnished asbestos huts, in which his majesty can live as comfortably and luxuriously as in his palace at Potsdam.

These film are to be shown in moving picture theatres in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and other neutral countries at a nominal price.

London, Sept. 15.—The conflict between the pro-British sympathies of the Norwegian people and the pro-German attitude of Norwegian newspapers that are probably subsidized by the Berlin Foreign Office may lead to disagreeable consequences in Norway, according to American press dispatches from Christiania. It appears that the Norwegian government is not strong enough to dare to impose a press censorship or any restrictions on newspapers, and so the country is flooded with highly colored accounts of German outrages by Belgian and French peasantry on the Kaiser's troops, and other inventions of Berlin's Munchausens. English newspapers reaching Christiania a day or two later give the lie to the German fabrications, thereby discrediting the Norwegian press.

The Norwegians, being almost solidly on the side of the Allies, are naturally indignant at the manufactured news disseminated by their newspapers, and the situation is becoming so acute that the government may be forced to establish a cable censorship. Norway is at present the only nation in Europe without any form of censorship.

Thousands of Americans have passed through Christiania from Sweden and Russia, but now only a handful are left in the Norwegian capital, all of whom are safe and well and able to leave for England any day they wish.

From the army mobilization, the only warlike steps taken by Norway were the establishment of a partial moratorium and an embargo on the exportation of all kinds of foodstuffs, except tinned fish. Food is plentiful and cheap.

WAR FILMS STIR WRATH German-American Commerce Representatives Protest.

A protest was made yesterday to the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures against motion picture films which depict scenes in connection with the European war by Heinrich Charles, secretary of the Chamber of German-American Commerce.

In his letter of protest Mr. Charles states that the presentation of pictures, especially scenes depicting scenes of cruelty by German soldiers in Belgium, would be a flagrant violation of President Wilson's injunction of neutrality.

The board of places where moving pictures are shown must not display pictures showing favoritism toward any particular country.

WAR PRISONERS OUST GERMAN WORKMEN

Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—The Socialist paper of Berlin, the "Vorwaerts," complains bitterly at the employment of French and British prisoners of war on the railroads and roadways of Germany and in the fields.

It says that 100,000 workers have by this procedure been deprived of work, and that the ranks of the German unemployed have been increased to that extent.

AGED WOMAN BEARS BRAVELY Three Sons' Death in Battle

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the "New Rotterdam Courant" writes: "The most gloomy sight to be seen in these days is the advertisement of deaths in the dignified 'Kreutz Zeitung.' Families of officers there make known the blows that have fallen upon them."

"In the last few days this newspaper has published fifty death announcements of officers every evening. Powerful families are extinguished. It is the endless misery which is borne with greatest resignation."

"An old lady appeared yesterday at the Information Bureau, and had then to learn that her three sons, officers, were all dead, and yet she found strength to bear the blow in her feeling of patriotism."

DESTROYING RUSSIAN ARMY, GENERAL WIRES

Von Hindenberg Tells Kaiser of Sweeping Victory—
German Staff Says Battles in France Have
Been 'Heavy but Undecisive.'

Berlin, Sept. 15 (by wireless telegraph from New York via Saville, Long Island).—It was officially announced in Berlin today that General von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 20th army corps, two reserve divisions and five divisions of cavalry, had been completely destroyed by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The number of Russian prisoners is increasing, General von Hindenberg adds, and the destruction of the Russian army continues in enormous quantities. Spoils of war in enormous quantities, the Russian army of Grodno has been defeated at Lyck. It comprised in addition to the 22d Corps the remnants of the 6th Corps and a part of the 3d Siberian Corps.

London, Sept. 15.—A Reuters dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, reports that at 9 p. m. yesterday the German headquarters staff issued the following statement with regard to the situation in the eastern theatre of war:

"The army of General Hindenburg is now reforming, after the conclusion of its pursuit. Rumors that upper Silesia is about to be threatened with danger are unfounded."

London, Sept. 15.—Dr. G. H. Retting, a prominent Pole, has received the following letter from Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I am authorized to tell you that the British government is in thorough sympathy with the manifesto to Poland issued by orders of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and that the terms of the manifesto are cordially welcomed by public feeling in this country."

London, Sept. 15.—The following German official statement has been received here:

"The right wing of the western army is engaged in heavy fighting, the result of which at present has not been decided. An attempt on the part of the French troops to break through has been victoriously repulsed. Otherwise no result has been achieved anywhere."

"The Austrian troops have repulsed the Serbians all along the line of the River Save, and there is now no danger with regard to Semlin."

SHIPS OF THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS PROMINENT IN THE DAY'S WAR NEWS

London, Sept. 15.—In a dispatch from Rome, dated yesterday, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it has been officially reported there from Berlin that the German Baltic squadron, which is composed of twenty-nine units, has fifteen vessels in action.

SUBMARINE SINKS GERMAN CRUISER.

Berlin (via Copenhagen and London), Sept. 15.—It is officially announced that the small cruiser Hela was sunk by a torpedo from a hostile submarine, September 13. Almost all the crew was saved.

The Hela was a protected cruiser of 2,040 tons. She was 328 feet long and carried a crew of 178 men. Her armament consisted chiefly of light guns. The Hela was laid down in 1893 and was finished in 1896.

PATHFINDER'S DESTROYER SUNK.

London, Sept. 15.—"The Scotsman" to-day states that the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder has itself been sunk. A part of the British fleet on the lookout for German submarines became aware of its presence Wednesday through its periscope showing, and immediately a grim war began for the boat's reappearance.

"The Scotsman" says that this occurred in a dramatic fashion. By some miscalculation, probably in a final effort to escape the cruisers, the submarine's conning tower and upper structure suddenly bobbed up in the midst of the British vessels. The conning tower had hardly broken the surface of the water when the first British gun marked it. The doomed vessel was within range of seven British cruisers, and from every one of them guns crashed out.

In ten seconds seven shots entered the frail shell of the submarine, and she sank never to rise again.

DANGER WILTS GERMAN PRISONER.

London, Sept. 15.—A story is going the rounds here that when one of the British mine hunting boats captured a mine laying trawler, manned by Germans, in the North Sea, the British captain lined up his captives, and picked out the weakest looking one of the lot.

"I want you to tell me where those mines are that you laid," said the British captain.

"I'll die first," said the sailor as he straightened up.

"You have helped lay those mines, and you know precisely where they are," replied the captain. "We are going to hunt for them, and your position is going to be right in the bow of this ship, so that if we hit one of them you surely will be the first man to die."

He ordered the prisoner placed directly in the bow and then steamed ahead over the waters known to be mined. The end of the story is that this vessel picked up nearly 300 mines while the prisoner was kept in his position of danger.

RUSSIANS' FITNESS SURPRISES BERLIN

Personnel of Czar's Army
More Efficient than
Was Expected.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rotterdam, Sept. 15.—Berlin has been surprised by the discovery that the Russian army is far more efficient than German expected.

"The Russians," writes the special correspondent of the "Nieuw Rotterdam Courant" in Berlin, "are very much better than they were thought to be. One hears that on every side. It is said that they have committed some acts of cruelty, but one cannot believe all these things. On the other hand, there are reports of cases where they have acted nobly."

"There is a general feeling, however, that the Russians cannot perform the task they have started on because of the difficulty of obtaining food supplies. Russians who come in here as prisoners do not in the least give the impression that they are starving or have not been looked after properly."

"From Austria one hears that the way the men are clothed and shod is splendid. All alcohol has been forbidden throughout the Russian army, and a strong hand is being put on the soldiers' pockets."

Referring to recent fighting on the eastern frontier, the correspondent states that the German explanation of defeat is that a small force was pitted against much more numerous enemy.

"The German forces," he says, "were not out of their clothes for weeks. This was all the worse, because they were troubled with the third plague of Egypt."

LOOTED TERRITORY TO BE RESTOCKED

France to Aid Places
Evacuated by Germans—
New Economy Taught.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The government at Bordeaux has decided to reorganize economically the departments evacuated by the enemy, repossessing them by the railways and by barges. The departments of Nièvre and Haute-Vienne will send daily supplies of cattle.

Outside the zone of military operations the chief industrial centres in the German, Dutch and French governments to forestall the possibility of famine among their people by regulating the use of certain staples. These regulations not only forbid the use of staples for purposes other than for food, but instruct the people in the most economical way to use them.

Bordeaux, Sept. 15.—Towns and villages in the war zone where the local authorities remained at their posts were subjected to much less depredation on the part of the Germans than those which were totally abandoned, according to the inhabitants of the zone.

President Poincaré to-day signed a decree authorizing Alexandre Ribot, the Minister of Finance, to advance 500,000 francs to the inhabitants of the Department of Marne rendered homeless and destitute by the German invasion.

Two more German flags, those of the 36th and 94th Prussian infantry, were sent to the standards of the 68th and 72d German infantry in the grand drawing room of the President's Bordeaux residence.

The seriousness of the short age of dyes has led manufacturers of textiles through a trade association to seek a working arrangement with the makers of printing inks, whereby materials the latter may not need may be used for textile purposes and vice versa.

BRITAIN WELCOMES CZAR'S POLE POLICY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Sept. 15.—Dr. G. H. Retting, a prominent Pole, has received the following letter from Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I am authorized to tell you that the British government is in thorough sympathy with the manifesto to Poland issued by orders of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and that the terms of the manifesto are cordially welcomed by public feeling in this country."

London, Sept. 15.—A German spy, arrested at Morrisburg, was brought to Fort Henry to-day by a squad of infantrymen.

The German, the authorities said, had a map of Petway Camp in his possession. The man speaks four languages and admitted that he thoroughly understood military codes. He was taken into custody as he was about to cross the border.

VIENNA IGNORES OF WAR'S PROGRESS

But Reports of Russian
Victories in Galicia
Cause Anxiety.

ONLY MEAGRE NEWS GIVEN NEWSPAPERS

Austrian Capital Crowded with
Wounded, While Refugees
Beg Food and Shelter.

Vienna, Sept. 15.—Reports of Russia's increasingly victorious occupation of Eastern Galicia are exercising a depressing influence in Austria-Hungarian official circles and among the more intelligent classes of the monarchy, but up to the present the mass of the people seem credulously willing to accept as satisfactory the meagre official bulletins given out by the authorities. They welcome eagerly any report which seems half way encouraging.

That anxiety is felt in higher circles, however, is shown by the long audiences the ministers of the Dual Monarchy are holding constantly with Emperor Francis Joseph at Schoenbrunn. Last Saturday the Emperor received Count von Berchtold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, both in the morning and afternoon. There have been also several conferences since last Friday with the Minister of War and the Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

The newspapers of Vienna maintain an extraordinary reserve concerning the progress of the campaigns in Galicia and on the Serbian frontier. Papers of last Sunday barely mentioned the battle that is reported to have been raging around Lemberg for the past six days. The only journal offering any comment on the Lemberg situation was the "Neue Freie Presse," which said:

"We can say nothing more than that the high moral quality of the Austrian and Hungarian troops must eventually prove victorious."

A telegram received in Vienna from Budapest quotes the Hungarian Minister of National Defence as saying: "We stand well. Our position everywhere is good. More than this I cannot say."

The frequent optimistic public utterances of Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, have latterly cooled, and the official bulletins given out in Budapest are silent regarding the campaign against Serbia.

A report received here from Budapest relates that the fighting which began several days ago has not yet come to an end. Serbian troops which crossed the frontier at several places are causing much uneasiness among the local population, but no detailed reports can be expected at this time. This entire Serbian movement is without importance, the Budapest report says, but it does afford ground for anxiety. Such communications, worded in a studiously ambiguous manner, are making the public increasingly uneasy.

Amid all these anxieties the aged Emperor, Francis Joseph, is reported as in excellent health. He is working harder and longer hours every day than formerly. He scrutinizes keenly all the reports from the various seats of war, and it is related that no news is permitted to be made public without his sanction.

The newspapers of Vienna are laboring under great difficulties. They are supplied with bulletins of fewer than a score of words each, from which they must make up their own descriptions of what is taking place. The few war correspondents who are accompanying the headquarters staff telegraph chief, official bulletins in slightly varied language, and the official reports with remarks on the magnificent weather and stories of the heroic deeds of Austrian officers and men.

In the meanwhile railroad trains are being run at intervals, and even thousands of wounded in Vienna. On two days last week there arrived, respectively, 240 and 320 wounded soldiers. The total number of wounded in Vienna today aggregated more than 1,000. There probably are many more thousands already in Budapest, and thousands more are scattered at Cracow, Prague, Graz and even as far as Innsbruck.

The red cross of the Red Cross are being taxed to the utmost and all classes of society are rendering aid. Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador, has organized a corps of Red Cross workers in the city. Already she has sent over 100,000 bandages to Red Cross headquarters.

Thousands of Galician Poles, chiefly Jews, are in Vienna without means of support and are forced to beg for food and shelter. The Hebrew charitable societies are doing all they can to aid their unfortunate coreligionists. Free meals on a generous scale are dispensed daily.

Public apprehension that all has not been going well with Austria is shown by a military decree, issued under the laws providing for the national defence, enjoining on the foot soldiers to join the army for home defence. Under ordinary circumstances these young men would not have been summoned to the colors until next spring.

Men born in 1892 and 1893, who are to be the first to be rejected when appearing for enlistment, now they have been ordered to join the army. It is intimated further that they may be called to active service within a short time.

London, Sept. 15.—Countless refugees from the Austrian province of Galicia are fleeing toward Vienna and are seeking refuge in the city. According to Rome and Vienna dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the newspapers of the Austrian capital have ceased to print the names of the dead and wounded, admitting that they have not sufficient space to include them all.

All the schools remain closed, and with the university buildings, they have been transformed into hospitals. Railway stations and public places have been requisitioned for this purpose.

An entire train of ten cars of wounded arrived at Vienna to-day.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTIES JOIN THE RED CROSS

Rome, Sept. 15.—Vienna dispatches received here say that all the women of the Austrian imperial family are acting as Red Cross nurses, having organized special hospitals where they are personally attending the wounded.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa, mother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated in Bosnia just before the outbreak of the war, has requested to be permitted to nurse Slav soldiers.

To Accept Wireless Messages.
The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that it has established direct wire connections with the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., and that messages for Germany or Austria will be accepted at any of its offices for transmission by wireless from Tuckerton, subject to the conditions promulgated by the Navy Department.

GERMAN ARRESTED AS SPY IN CANADA

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 15.—A German spy, arrested at Morrisburg, was brought to Fort Henry to-day by a squad of infantrymen.

The German, the authorities said, had a map of Petway Camp in his possession. The man speaks four languages and admitted that he thoroughly understood military codes. He was taken into custody as he was about to cross the border.

EMBARGO SOUGHT ON DYE EXPORT

Because agents of English mills have been purchasing dye stuffs badly needed in this country and reshipping the stuff, a movement is under foot to secure an executive order forbidding the exportation of any dye stuffs from this country except such shipments as are made in quantities and can be spared without inconvenience to American manufacturers until the close of the war.

According to the statements made by the trade, the Englishmen have been paying almost any price asked for the goods now difficult to procure because of the closing of German ports, and exporting the same. The principal places where they are said to have secured supplies are in New England.

G. D. Waelzold, commercial attaché of the German Consulate General, said yesterday that he intended to put the facts in his presentation before Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

"I am going to ask the ambassador to request the government to put an embargo on such shipments," said Herr Waelzold yesterday. "The state of affairs is nothing less than disgraceful. Here the American textile mills have been clamoring for dyes and the goods now in this country are being picked up in the night and shipped out. Some dealers have reaped a rich harvest."

"The importance of dyes to England will be appreciated when her average imports from Germany in excess of 2,000,000 tons a month, totalling, in fact, 28,000,000 tons a year."

"We have received numerous orders from England," it was said at the offices of the Farbwerke-Hochstadter-Waelzold yesterday, "but we have filled none of them. Our endeavors are centering in trying to supply our American clients."

GERMANS IMPUGN AUSTRIAN BRAVERY

Officer Captured at Kras-
nik Says Kaiser's Men
Were Deserted.

EMBARGO SOUGHT ON DYE EXPORT

London, Sept. 15.—Reuters' correspondent with the Russian army on the western frontier says that two German divisions took part in the battle of Krasnik, which stretched over a front of 100 versts (about sixty-six miles), and included several armored intrenchments on the hillsides.

"Many shells went over Krasnik," the correspondent says, "but did no damage to the town. The Russians finally broke the Austrian front, and the Germans abandoned their whole position, disregarding the Germans, who, although they were fighting bravely, had to fall back on Annapol."

"One of the several German officers captured by the Russians said to me that the Austrians called on us to aid them, and then deserted us. The German army will never forgive this act of dishonor."

"The Austrians took up another position, but again were defeated and retreated across the frontier, leaving the fields strewn with the bodies of men and horses. The peasants are wearing boots and clothing the Austrians had discarded. The bodies of the dead are being carried off by the peasants."

"Little damage was done to that portion of Poland which the Austrians temporarily held."

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MISS GRACE FITZ RANDOLPH SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Miss Grace Fitz Randolph, fifty years old, an artist, living at 3 Washington Square, North, was struck by an automobile at Fourth av. and 20th st. early this morning, and sustained lacerations of the face and head, with possible internal injuries. She was taken to New York Hospital.

The car is the property of D. J. Field, of 316 W. 20th st., and was driven by Roy Williams.

Miss Randolph is a member of the Art Students' League. She has exhibited in the Fine Arts Society, in this city and Philadelphia, and the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. She received a bronze medal from the Atlanta Exposition, and is the founder of the Woman's Art Club, of this city.